**Song Lyrics**Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing another song;  
Sing it with spirit that will start the world along,  
Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty-thousand strong,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee!  
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes your free!  
So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

How the darkeys shouted when they heard the joyful sounds  
How the turkeys gobled which our commissary found!  
How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

(CHORUS)

Yes, and there were Union men, who wept with joyful tears,  
When they saw the honored flag they had not seen for years;  
Hardly could the be restrained for breaking forth in cheers,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

(CHORUS)

"Sherman's dashing Yankee boys will never reach the coast!"  
So the saucy Rebels said, and 'twas a handsome boast;  
Had they not forgot, alas! to reckon with the host,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

(CHORUS)

So we made a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train,  
Sixty miles in latitude, three hundred to the main;  
Treason fled before us, for resistance was in vain,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

**Author:** Henry Clay Work  
**Date:** 1865  
**Title:** Marching Through Georgia  
**Place of Origin:** Henry Clay Work lived in Middletown, Connecticut and worked as an abolitionist as well as a song writer and composer.  
**Citation:** Work, Henry Clay. "Marching Through Georgia." Rec. 1865. 1865. Public Domain Music. Web. 13 Dec. 2010. <http://www.pdmusic.org/civilwar/cws09.txt>.

**Analysis:** As Henry Clay Work was mainly an abolitionist, this song has strong themes of freedom. The song describes marching through Georgia to go and fight the confederacy after the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. The union soldiers are traveling down south in order to free the slaves, and they have a strong sense of pride about this. It also demonstrates the Union’s strength in numbers by using the line *“Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty-thousand strong”*. It also references the Emancipation Proclamation and the first attempt at battle from the Union when it says *“So we made a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train”* because the men were advancing to free the slaves and crush the Confederacy.

**Letter**  
*April 16th. /65   
Pleasant Valley Md.*

*Dear Sister,*

*It has been quite a long space of time since I wrote before, = but I have been waiting to get some mail, = on wich reason I did not write sooner, =, We are expecting to hear of the war closing every Day, = but now the sad Catastrophy occured the, assasination of our president, and Secrt. Seward & son, = wich will by all probbability, Detain the quick restoration of our union, and peace, =*

*The Southern Confederacy is Entirely anihilated, = they are whipt in all there important strongholds, = There best Generals captured, = (what are they going to do, =) they will haft to come into the union, or els be treated, as outlaws,*

*Over one half of Lees army is scattered, all over the Country, there is more rebb soldiers runing, around here then there is of our own soldiers, they are friendly, and [deleted: ] with our soldiers, - these are the soldiers that were captured by Sheridan & Grant, and were paroled to return to there homes, = and not take up, arms against the united states, = We all Expect to get home before our time of Enlistment is Expired, =,*

*What do the people Think of our brave Sheridan in providence  
I have made two picture frames which I am going to send home by Express, I will let you know when I send them, =   
  
I am well, and in good health hoping that this will find yous all in good health,*

*Your Brother   
Josiah Bloss   
You need not answer this as we do not know what moment we leave here,*

**Author:** Josiah Bloss **Date:** April 16 1865  
**Place of origin:** Pleasant Valley  
**Citation:** Bloss, Josiah. Letter to Sister. 16 Apr. 1865. The Valley of the Shadow: Two Communities in the American Civil War. Web. 22 Dec. 2010. <http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/papers/F0641>.

**Explanation of contents:** Josiah is writing to his sister towards the end of the war which he has just spent a long time battling in. He notes how the weak the Confederacy and its army are. He also reveals the Union’s plans on punishing those involved in the Confederacy- the people will either have the choice to return to the Union, or be treated as criminals.

**Analysis:** This letter from a Union soldier really shows how weak the Confederacy really was. As we know, they lacked the population and readiness of the Union along with the manufacturing ability. From Josiah’s letter to his sister, we can see that the lacking areas of the Confederacy really hurt them in battle. Although they had the strongest will to win, the general force of the Union was just too overpowering for their troops to handle. Josiah mentions the complete “annihilation” of the Confederate army, and also how after realizing this many soldiers scattered and abandoned the front fighting lines. It could mean that many of the soldiers fighting for the name of the Confederacy weren’t really all that dedicated to their cause even though the Confederates usually prided themselves on having the same opinions and political views.

**Newspaper Article**

**Citation:** "Fall of Richmond." Editorial. Harper's Weekly [Harper's Ferry] 15 Apr. 1865. The Civil War. Web. 13 Dec. 2010. <http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/civil-war/1865/April/fall-richmond.htm>.

**Author:** Unknown  
**Date:** April 15, 1865  
**Place of origin:** Harpers Ferry, Virginia  
**Title:** Harper’s Weekly

**Brief summary:** The writer presents opinions on the rebel actions and wonders what move will be made next. After such acts as John Brown’s Raid, most don’t know what to expect.

**Analysis:** I think what’s interesting about this article is the way it’s extremely unbiased. I think this is a result of Virginia remaining in the Union; I think it that the backlash from the Confederates drove them slightly away from the original southern views, however in writing this article they don’t sound bitter. They merely wonder about the rebels next actions- and whether or not leaders will try or succeed in stopping them. However, they do credit the country (the two separate parts) each figuring out what they would like from the war. Another interesting point made is that while the rebels may be the ones acting out, it was only instigated by anger against a government that wasn’t acting in a way they saw as proper. They note that the “young and brave” have been saving everyone in this war of brutality, and should be praised for being heroes in a war that’s citizen versus citizen.

**Photo**



**Photographer:** Alexander Gardener  
**Date:** April 1865  
**Title:** Richmond,Va. General view of Burned District  
  
**Description:** This photo shows a portion of Richmond after the city was a victim of a large battle/raid. The entire industrial portion of the city had been wiped out. The photographer calls it “Fallen Richmond” and the main eastern theater of the war.

**Analysis:** I think the photographer’s main point in this image is to show how even just one place can be torn apart by “civil” battle. What I think is even more interesting, is that this state still remained in the union; it wasn’t one of the Confederate states where it was more common and understood why places would be destroyed there (weakness, lack of stability, etc.). However, when this specific area was destroyed (especially after John Brown’s raids and other minor battles that happened to take place in Virginia) it sort of becomes a symbol of how much this war against sides that are supposed to be one united country can destroy prosperity and strength of the country.

**Citation:** Gardener, Alexander. Richmond, Va. General View of Burned District. 1865. Photograph. Civil War Photographs; Library of Congress 1977, Richmon, VA. Apr. 1865. Web. 13 Dec. 2010.